New York, Thursday, February 26, 1846.

Malis for Europe. The steam-ship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, will leave Boston on Sunday next, for Halifax and Liverpool, and her letter bags will, therefore, close in this city on Saturday afternoon.

Politics and the Pulpit.

On the subject of the late movement of the clergy, in preaching from their pulpits the necessity of the peace between the United States and England being preserved, we find a remarkable unanimity of sentiment. This sentiment, it is almost unnecessary to say, is condemnatory of the course the clergy thought proper to pursue, and is coincided in by members of the various Christian churches throughout the city, of every denomir a. tion. We are very happy to see this state of things, for it shows conclusively that the matter is looked upon in its true light, and a proper view of the subject taken. It shows, that whenever any set of men, and more particularly the clergy, attempt to lay hold of a political question, and give a turn to it that would suit the views of an influential portion of the community, to subserve their own purposes, and promote their own influence, that such attempt will be met at the threshold, and be condemned and put down by the good sense of the people.

The history of the world, for centuries back-indeed, almost from the founding of the Christian Church—lays before us the iniquitous consequences that have ensued by the clergy meddling with poli. tical questions, and identifying themselves with affairs of state. History is a chart, and a valuable one, by which mankind, at the present day, can navigate with safety, by avoiding those rocks and quicksands which wrecked our ancestors. We hear frequently the subject of the influence of the pulpit, in its legitimate sphere, referred to, as being comparatively small. We are sorry to say that there is too much truth in the remark; and we have evidence that this influence is lessening every day, and bids fair to become powerless before many years. This is owing to a variety of causes. We have seen clergymen, of different denominations, ascend their pulpits, and, in the robes of their holy office, assaul sects who differed with them in a few immaterial points of doctrine, not at all affecting the great comprehensive system of the Christian religion, using in their harangues epithets fit to be uttered only in brothels. Witness the course of the clergy in this city, for the last few years. Instead of acting like the good Samaritan -pouring oil into the sores of the afflicted, healing the sick, visiting the widow and fatherless, and in other respects conforming to the commands of Him whose servants they assume to be-they ascend their pulpits, and, by their eloquence and harangue, incite men to "envy, malice, and all uncharitableness." But their loss of influence is owing to more than

this. Witness the appalling immorality that is frequently brought to light, of which these well-paid servants of the Lord have been convicted-their conduct towards the females of their congrega. tions. And yet, these men, when they are discovered, and their immorality exposed, will utter the bitterest denunciations from the pulpit against the independent press, which, pursuing its duty more faithfully than they have theirs, has aided in exhibiting them in their true light-that press which, since the invention of printing, has acted as the conservator of morals in every country.

These are a few of the causes of the decline of cle-

rical influence in this country, and the last attempt to interfere in our settlement of the Oregon question, will tend yet more to lessen it. But as long as there remains an independent press, such interference will not be attempted with impunity. The clergy will be watched, and any attempt they may make to extend their influence to any but a legiti-mate way, will be met at the threshold, and put down. We are no enemy to the clergy. On the contrary, we have always been, and we trust we will continue to be, the firm advocates of true religion.

Whenever we find any of its professors stepping out of their circuit, and interfering in political questions, and converting the house of God into a party arena for the discussion of State questions, we will do what we can to expose the impropriety of the proceeding; and by moral power alone, endeavor to compel them to retrace their steps, and preach nothing that is improper in the house dedicated to Almighty God.

SEAMEN'S TAXES .- We published a few day's since, an article in regard to the taxation of seamen, in connection with a memorial presented by the shipmasters to the Legislature, requesting the reduction of the same. It is alto poor sailor, receiving as he does, but from ten to fifteen dollars per month, after being taxed twenty-five cents per month by the U. S. Government, should have this additional and useless burden placed uponthim.

We are happy to learn that there is one man who has steadily resisted the State tax, as oppressive and unconstitutional, and has never paid it, except under protest, for any sailor in his employ. We allude to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., the enterprizing steamboat proprietor, who has now cases of this kind in the Supreme Court of this State, and intends, if possible, carrying them up to the Supreme Court of the United States. All these cases Mr. Vanderbilt has contested on their merits alone. It is highly creditable to him, as he has no direct interest in the matter-the taxes all coming out of the wages of the

We hope that other ship owners will adopt the same course, and rid the poor sailors of the numerous burdens, in the form of taxes, imposed upon

TRAVEL TO EUROPE.-The splendid packet ship Garrick, Capt. Trask, will sail to-day for Liverpool. She is one of our finest packets, and will undoutedly carry out a goodly number of passengers.

The favorite packet ship Independence, Captain Allen, will sail for Liverpool on the 6th of next month, and several of her berths are already engaged. This packet, and her gentlemanly commander, are too well known to need any praise

The steamship Cambria, Captain Judkins, will leave Boston, next Sunday, for Liverpool, and about two thirds of her berths are taken. She has several of her best state rooms vet unengaged.

It is expected that the travel to Europe, in the en-

suing spring and summer, will be quite large. SPLENDID ARRANGEMENTS .- We learn that extensive arrangements have been made for the route

is city and Boston for this year. It is said that the Boston, Providence and Stonington Railroads have formed a connexion with the magnificent steamers Oregon and Kinckerbocker. These boats have been fitted up in a costly and superb style, and the arrangements in the running of the line, promise increased facilities and comfort

on this important route. It is understood that the new arrangement will go into effect on the first of April.

WHERE ARE THE PACKETS !- There are now no less than fourteen packet-ships, including the Massachussetts, due at this port. They must have experienced severely westerly gales. The Massa-chusetts is now in her thirty-fifth day.

THE COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK -Intelligence was yesterday received from Washington, that the appointment of Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq. as Col-lector of this port, had been confirmed by the Senate.

New York Pilors.-We are glad to learn that these meritorious men are likely to receive all they ask of Congress. No one, however, who ever exmined into their case, anticipated otherwise.

POLITICS IN THE EMPIRE STATE.-There are, at this moment, nine parties and fractions of parties in this State. This fact opens a rich prospect for the

STATE ARSENAL .- We have received a copy of the annual report of the Commissary General, now laid before the Legislature, and we find it replete with interesting particulars, which we will lay before our readers at some future time.

We are glad to perceive that the report urges the absolute necessity existing for the erection of a new arsenal in this city, in place of the old, dilspidated concern in Centre street, which is inefficient for the safe-keeping of the military property of the State. The report says, that when the present worthy Commissary went into office, the edifice in Centre street, which is dignifled with the name of State Arsenal, was in a complete state of dilapidation, so much so that, during last winter, the sheds that were erectappurtenances, actually fell with the weight of snow upon the roofs. The cause of this was the lowness of the Arsenal grounds. The ground upon which the Arsenal and out-buildings are erected, is from eighteen inches to five feet lower than the neighboring streets; and the water being allowed to flow in, rotted the posts, and hence they were incapable of sustaining the weight of a fall of snow. The Arsenal building is at present in a lamentable con-dition, and if measures be not taken soon to put it in repair, it will be, before long, a mass of ruins; for the entire lower floor has settled, in consequence of the beams on which it rested having rotted. The floors, roof and walls need repair also.

On carefully reading the report of the Commissa ry General, we cannot help believing that there has been culpable neglect, for a number of years past, in the management of the State Arsenal in this city. The subject has been frequently mentioned by the press, and the proper authorities appealed to, in order that proper measures should be taken to have the great amount of public property stored there taken care of, and not allowed to rot. But all to no purpose. The present Commissary General, on entering upon the duties of his office, felt it incumbent upon him, by his official oath, to take steps to prevent the State property being entirely dilapidated. He accordingly made several repairs; and, in his report, draws the attention of the Legislature to the importance of having a suitable building erected, admitting the inefficiency of the present edifice. He proposes that half a block of the eld arsenal ground be ceded to the city of New York, in exchange for a piece of ground of sufficient size to erect a new arsenal in the vicinity of Hamilton square, which is located in the centre of the Island. This, he considers, would be an advantageous site, on account of its central location and the advantages the square would afford fo drills, parades, &c In case of a war, this location would be very desirable, as it commands the whole city, is contiguous to the North and East rivers, and directly on the line of the railroad.

As lar as our city arsenal is concerned, we have given the views of the Commissary General, and hope that the attention of the Legislature will be directed towards the necessity of having a proper building erected for the safe-ke-ping and preservation of the State property. It is a disgrace that the great State of New York, the empire State, has no place to keep its munitions of war in but a misera-ble, ricketty concern, which will fall by its own weight before many years. Our citizens should move in the matter, and insist upon a proper site being selected, and proper buildings erected, for it is a matter in which every person has an interest.

COLONIZATION BILL IN MARYLAND -We have re ceived the bill which Mr. Hoover, of the committee on the colored population, has introduced into the Legislature of Maryland, relative to colonization It

contains some features worthy of notice. The bil! provides that the census of all free negroes and mulattoes in the State, under the age of 55 for males, and 45 for females, be taken, and a tax of two dollars upon males, and one dollar upon fe-males, be levied, to be paid over to the President of the Maryland Colonization Society. The Colonizaapply all moneys so received to the removal and settlement in Liberia, of all free colored persons who shall be disposed to go, giving a preference to manumitted slaves. If a sufficient number of slaves, manumitted for the purpose of emigration, and free colored persons wishing to go to Liberia, cannot be found to employ the funds of the Society, then they are authorized to purchase, at a fair price such slave or slaves, as are willing to emigrate; and in no case, if it can be avoided, are families to be separated.

This is the substance of the bill, which, after reading, was ordered to he on the table.

EMIGRATION TO OREGON.—Almost every day we hear of ships getting ready to sail, with emigrants "occupation" of Oregon and California The ship Xylon, Capt. Millinglove, sails from this port for California, on the 10th of April next.

The brig Henry, with a number of passengers for Oregon, sailed on Saturday last from Newburyport, Mass. Religious exercises were had on the occasion, prayer being offered by Rev. Mr. Campbell, and a brief address made by Rev. Dr. Dana. The ship Angelo, Capt. Hastings, sails from Boston on the 30th of March. We have no doubt that many others will leave here for Oregon during the coming spring and summer.

Thus we see that the spirit of emigration is becoming rife among the people—and from New England and New York, from North, South, East and West, they are stirring for Oregon.

RESUMPTION IN MARYLAND.—It will be seen by the letter of our Baltimore correspondent, that a bill has been reported in the Maryland Legislature, with a strong probability of becoming a law, provi. ding for the resumption of the payment of interest on the State debt on the first of October next, and for the funding of arrears of interest due, up to the first of July next, at five per cent interest. Every true friend of State faith will hail this movement with hearty and joyous approbation.

THE OUTRAGES AT SQUAN BEACH.-We are glad to learn, from the following preamble and resolu-tions, that the attentiou of the Legislature of New Jersey has been attracted to the outrages upon humanity committed at Squan Beach, after the recent shipwrecks. The preamble and resolutions were yesterday introduced into the Senate of New Jersey

yesterday introduced into the Senate of New Jersey by Mr. Wurts, of Hunterdon County:—

Wereas, it is represented in the public journals that, at the time of the late distressing shipwrecks of the John Minturn and other vessels, on the New Jersey coast, some persons on the shore neglected and refused to render relief and assistance to the perishing passengers and seamen, plundered the bodies of the dead of every thing valuable found upon them, and in other cases exacted money for the delivery of the bodies; and whereas, such charges require investigation, that, if true, the inhuman and guilty actors may be punished to the utmost extent of the law, and proper and efficient means devised to prevent the repetition of conduct so barbarous and shocking; and if not true, that the State may be relieved from the odium of such barbarity therefore.

Resolved, the Hause of Assemble

may be relieved from the odium of such partiarly therefore.

Resolved, the Heuse of Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of New Jersey view with detestation and abhorrence, the conduct charged upon a portion of the people on the shore, at the time of said shipwrecks. Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to ascertain the facts connected with said shipwrecks, in relation to said charges, and communicate the same to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such further legislation, if any, as in his judgment may be necessary. Resolved, That the Governor be furnished, by the President of the Senate, with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

OCEAN PACKETS .- We see it stated that a line of packet ships, to run between Baltimore and Liverpool, has been organized, and that the Rhone is to be the pioneer. This city, Boston, Philadephia and Baltimore, have now regular packets to run over the Atlantic.

NEWS FROM VALPARAISO .- Our dates from Valaraiso are to the 20th of December. Don Manuel Carvallo has been appointed Minister to the United States.

THE PARE PUDDLE-The Bostonians call the Fountain in our Park a puddle. This appears not a little singular, when it is taken into consideration that the magnificent "Common" of Boston has merely a "Frog Pond."

eting of the "Democracie" in Favor of a New City Charter-Flare Up-Di Abortion.

A meeting was held last evening, at Tan Hall, in obedience to a call which had been issued several days previous, for the purpose of discussing the proposed amendment of the city charter. About the proposed amendment of the city charter. About a thousand persons assembled, composed of all classes of the "democracie," from the ragged boy up to the opulent and wealthy democrat. At half past 7, Dr. Vache called the meeting to order, and nominated as President John M. Bradhurst, which nomination was carried; and the following names for Vice Presidents: Andrew H. Mickle, John L. Brown, Campbell P. White, Dennis Mullins, Stephen Putnam, John Emmons, John Murphy. Anthony Compton, Thos. Starr, E. F. Purdy, William Gage, Abraham V. Williams, James H. Cook, Samuel Dunshee, E. K. Collins, Peter Cooper, Theodore Banks. After the appointment of Se cretaries,

Cooper, Theodore Banks. After the appointment of Secretaries,
Mr. Edward Strammar arose and said—In ebedience to the request of the General Committee, I will proceed to read the resolutions which they intend to submit for your rejection or adoption. He then read the following preamble and resolutions:—
Whereas, the existing charter of the city of New York is radically defective in many important points; it is unsound in principle, unequal in its operations, and without sufficient force and directness to its own obvious intent; its legislative representation is a complete rotten borough system; in which the sacredness of numbers is entirely succepted by arbitrary and conventional boundaries; it has created a nominal Executive, to whom no efficiency has been given, while its whole intention, in regard to executive powers, has not only been essentially a dead letter, but those powers have been usurped by the Common Council.

And whereas, the Common Council, which in theory is comprised of two branches, has been in practice substantially but one body; thus presenting a plan of government without system, without force, energy or efficiency, and without responsibility to the people; a government to which abuses are inherent, and which could not but be, as it has been, expensive and extravagant—Therefore

Therefore
Resolved, That the apportionment of representatives,
with a sole regard to population, is the great principle,
sound beyond question in theory, which lies at the very
foundation pf the republican system, and involves the
right to tax themselves—a right the American people
have held sacred from the time it led their fathers to independence.

dependence.
Resolved, That this vital principle is grossly violated under the operation of our present city charter, where it gives to one inhabitant, in a particular locality, the same voice in each branch of the Common Council that four

Resolved, That this vital principle is grossly violated under the operation of our present city charter, where it gives to one inhabitant, in a particular locality, the same voice in each branch of the Common Council that four or five possess it another.

Resolved, That there is equal propriety in, and as absolute necessity for, readjusting periodically the representation in the legislative department of this great city, as exists for the pursuit of a similar course in the State or National Legislature; and that the charter, therefore, should provide for periodical appartionment of the members of the Common Council.

Resolved, That experience has shown that legislative bodies, in order to exercise a beneficial check upon each other, should be elected by different constituencies, and for different terms; and that their members should possesse none but legislative powers.

Resolved, That the accumulation of patronage in the Executives of the Federal and most of the State governments, has naturally awakened distruct as to its distribution, and a desire of the people to diminish it; and it this jealousy of the exercise of such a combination of power by Executives elected by widely extended constituencies, and subject to numerous and conflicting interasts, it wall founded, as is universally admitted, it should lead us to guard with at least equal care against its bestowal upon the Mispor of our city, in which the vote is closely concentrated, and where the influences that may be brought alike upon the officer and his election are of such variety, we, but powerful; and that the exercise of content variety, we, but powerful; and that the exercise of content variety of the concentrated into well organised and responsible departments, under the supervision of the Mayor; and the heads of such departments should be elected by the people.

Resolved, That the amendments to the city charter, adopted by the Common Council, to be presented to the State Legislature, do not realize the measures of reform which the people capacit Reepers, porters, &c. What other power has been given him? Atter any ordinance has passed the Common Council, the Mayor may keep it in his pocket ten days, and then return it with his objections. The Common Courcil can then pass it by a b re majority, in spite of the Mayor's objection. Moreover, in the Common Council, the two departments have no check upon each other. The heads of departments are not elected by the people themselves, but by the Mayor and Common Council, What has been the consequence of this? The Mayor, the Comptroller, and the Common Council, the Receiver of Taxes, and other officers, have the power in their own hands. Men have been appointed without any regard to their fitness—but by favor. It is said that the people cannot decide upon the meits of these officers. They tell, you that you have not the ability to elect a Comptroller or Commissioner. Is this so? If you are capable of electing a Mayor, are you not equally capable to elect a Comptroller? How are these officers elected? Not by free open ballot, but in secret caucus, that infernal incubus, fastened upon the democratic party by wire pullers and managers. If they were elected freely and openly, even by the Common Council, the evil would correct itself. Is it not republican and democratic that you should be represented in the Common Council in proportion to your numbers? In the first and third wards there are, perhaps, not more than a quarter as many inhabitants as in many of the other wards, and yet one is represented as largely as the other. Is this fair? To sum up all, my friends, it is for you to say whether the people of New York should elect their own officers or not, whether representation shall be based upon population, and our city government, instead of being as at present, unwieldy, inefficient, and corrupt, to be simple, powerful, and honest, as it should be.

Mr. S. sat down, and there were loud cries of "Brady, Brady," "erder," "chair, resolutions." When the noise subsided,

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Mr. S. sat down, and there were loud cries of "Brady, Brady,"" erder." "chair, resolutions." When the noise subsided,
Mr. Baary arose and said—Fellow citizens:—I came here this evening in reference to a subject concerning which I have a deep interest, as a citizen. I came here to assist, if possible, by my judgment, the deliberation of this meeting upon this important subject. It is proper that I should give you the history of the occasion which called you together. I suppose that we silt came here to aid, as much as possible, in reforming our city charter. I am no flatterer of the papie, and now I will ask you a plain questien: how many of you have read the charter lately presented by Ald Hart, to the Common Council, which the resolutions offered to-night, will render nugatory? I believe but faw of you have read if. Fellow citizans, a meeting was held here on the 20th of March, 1845, at which R. H Morris presided. The object of this meeting was to propose amendments in the city charter, and the leudest complaint then made was that the Common Council had not made any application to the Legislature for a new charter. That meeting evinced great good sense by this complaint. Now, you cannot say that the present Common Council are liable to this complaint. They have already drafted a charter, and presented it to the Legislature—and one provision of the charter is, that the act shall be submitted to the people themselves, at an election to be held in this city on the 3d Tuesday of March. It is to be submitted to the people themselves, at an election to be held in this city on the 3d Tuesday of March. It is to be submitted, and if you like it, you will adopt it; and if not, you will reject it. Do you want any thing more democratic than that?

Voice.—Is it to be put collectively; but It would propose here that it be put by section I understand that the alleged difficulty is, that the principle of representation in the new charter is not exaculy right.

We cannot a street and the st

comptroller?
Voice.—He should. (Laughter)
Mr. B.—There is no form of government, great or
small, in which there is a necessity of electing every
officer. How do you elect your Adderman?
(Voice, "by cheating." Great applause, and laughter, in
which Mr. B. joined.)
Mr. B.—Well, I take it for granted the gentleman who
made that exclamation has nothing to do with the elec-

all that relates to how you shell be governed—inall that relates to taking morey out of your pockets, I perfectly aggee that officers should be elected by the people. But in other respects it is altogether unnecessary. Let the gentlemen who passed the resolutions of March, 1844—let Mr. Morris state whether and why his opinion has undergone change? I have risen to prevent, if possible, a collision between the proceedings of this meeting and that of '44. Let us not reject the charter proposed by the Common Gouncil, which is so analagous as regards the method of appointing heads of departments, to the Constitution of the United States—an instrument which was pronounced perfect in 1844 by the very men who have called this meeting in 1846. I propose an amendment to the resolutions which have been offered, and that is, that we recommend the Common Council, instead of submitting the charter entire, to submit it section by section, so that a definite expression of the wishes of the people may be obtained. I am in favor of its being thus examined, and don't want the people of the whole city to be foreclosed by this meeting, before they have had time to sit down and deliberate. Mr. B. here read a resolution handed up to him by some one in the crowd, but it differed Luttle from his own amendment. I sake you whether the opposition you have displayed for years to the city charter, has grown out of the statements of the resolutions presented here to night? No! I'll tell you where the greatest difficulty lies. The great fraud rests with the executive committees, who parcel out contracts. This power, vested in the hands bad men might destroy the finances of the city. Against this evil the charter of the Common Council provides. I do not refer to the present but to the past; when the members of the Common Council provides. I do not refer to the present but to the past; when the members of the Common Council provides. I do not refer to the present but to the past; when the members of the Common Council provides. I do not refer t

(Shouts of "by the people!")

A Voick—Yes! The Postmaster shall be elected by the people!

[To this cutting reply Mr. Morris made no answer, but looked decidedly blue, and went on.] If the Mayor is to appoint them, there will be struggles among the cliques to elect that man, and secure to particular persons the benefit of the public contracts. (Applause)

Mr. Baarv frequently interrupting Mr. Morris, the latter gentleman sat down in despair, when Mr. B. again arose and said: There can be no doubt that the gentleman has amused us, but as to the amount of instruction, the audience will judge for themselves.

Mr. Baarv sat down, and then there were deafening cries for "Brady," "Walsh," "Groat," "Strahan," "Newman," and some forty others. Each man in the crowd seemed to have some peculiar favorite whom he wished to hear. Amid the confusion, a Mr. Nawstan, who looked as though some ancient foud with the fraternity of tailors had prevented his visiting them lately, took the stand, and made an harangue about something, but whether upon the jaubject of pickled oysters, patriotism, or city reform, we couldn't imagine. When he sat down, the sudience again broke out. Loud cries of "Walsh, Walsh, Walsh," rung through the hall, but Mike, probably not being present, didn't eppear.

Mr. Strahan finally got the stand, and offered a resolution, the subtance of which was, that the people were opposed to the appointment of the heads of department by the Mayor and Common Council, wishing to do it themselves.

Here a little Frenchman in the crowd commenced is

by the Mayor and Common Council, wishing to do it themselves.

Here a little Frenchman in the crowd commenced a speech. De head of de department by de people, dat is de republican vay—I am von Frenchman; I surve under Napoleon; I will elect de head of de department. The little Frenchman excited considerable laughter, when, amid the confusion—

Mr. Bann came forward with an amendment to Mr. Strahan's resolution, the amount of which was that a new city charter be offered to the people to be voted upon section by section. Here followed the most designing cries of "Question! question!" "Order!" "I move we adjourn!"—In the midst of which, Mr. Strahan came forward, and tried to be heard; but the partizans of Mr. Brady test up such a dealening yell, that im. Strahan speared like an actor rehearsing a new pantomime. At the same time, Mr. Brady again proposed his amendment. The question now was, which resolution should be put; and the manner of deciding it, seemed to be by seeing which party could yell the loudest. But each failed to produce silence in the other, and while Brady and Strahan were both on the stand, with their resolutions in hand, some one called out for an adjournment, which was carried, and the meeting broke up in great confusion without any of the resolutions being pessed upon. So the reeting was a mere abortion.

"The King of France, with twenty thousand men, the recting was a mere abortion.
"The King of France, with twenty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then—marched down again!"

STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA AND THE WORCESTER RAIL-

Boston papers:—

[From the Boston Courier, Feb. 23]

The New York journals connected with the Bay of Fundy express, in explaining away their defeat, go unnecessarily out of their way to find fault with Captain Judkins, of the Cambria. first, for not remaining at Halifax "six or eight hours," to give their express a fair start; and secondly, for not furnishing them with a bountiful supply of papers, to redound to their own eclat, and add to his discomfiture. Captain Judkins did not suppose that any rule of couriesy required that he should "lend a club to break his own head," or assist in a schome, however magnificent it might have been in its enterprise or its folly, which was arranged solely to run by him upon the road. The Cambria made a short passage; she probably required no new supply of coal, and remained at Halifax from nine until half-past twelve o'clock three and a half hours, a time anally sufficient arrived at Halifax at midnight, her time of stopping was precisely the same as on her recent voyage. She then arrived at Halifax Dec, 3, at 1 30, and left at 5, A. M.; stopping precisely three hours and a half. The most ridiculous of ali, is a charge uttered by the Tribune, in the sgony of its disappointment, that "Capt. Judkins declared that he would beat the express three hours in the Boston, if he had to burst his boilers." To all whe know any thing of the responsibility of the engineers, and the rules of the service to which Capt. Judkins is attached, in regard to steam, so senseless a charge needs ne refutation.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Feb. 24]
The following, from the Traveller of last evening, is a satisfactory answer to the insinuations, if not assertions, of some of the New York papers, that the persons employed on the Worcester Railroad delayed one of the Expresses with the steamer's news last week, to favor

ployed on the Worcester Railroad delayed one of the Expresses with the steamer's news last week, to favor the ether:—

"We learn from the best authority, that the express agent (of the combined papers) reached the Worcester depot at preciety 9½ o'clock; that the locometive was ready, and fastened to the car in 15 minutes time after the messenger arrived; and that, though detained by him 16 minutes, it actually left the depot o minutes before 10 o'clock, and ran to Worcester in 1 hour and 40 minutes, instead of 2 hours and 10 minutes, as stated by the Tr. burne."

The Herald's express reached the depot at 10 o'clock and 40 minutes, started immediately, and reached Worcester in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The difference in time between the two expresses (20 minutes) is accounted for by the fact that the first express agent had a car attached, while the other express had only a locomotive and tender. And there appears to be not the least reason for charging the Worcester Railroad with any partiality toward the Herald express.

We may addifarther, that Captain Jadkins denies having made any threat that he would "beat the express if he burst his boilers," or that he made any extra exertions for that purpose. The detention at Halifax was the same as on his last passage, when he arrived there about midnight.

[From the Boston Mail, Feb. 24.]

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[From the Boston Msil, Feb. 24.]

The New York Tribune accused Capt. Judkins, of the Cambria, of saying, while on the wey from Halifax to Boston, that he would beat the Portland express or burst his boilers. The Captain expressly denies making any remark of the kind; a remark that, besides being foolish in itself, would have cost him his place. The engineers of these steamers are solely entrusted with the amount of steam necessary to be carried, and they are restricted by certain roles required by the Admiral-ty, which can on no account be broken. We think the Tribune will be ashamed of this petulance, when it recovers from the strenges caused by its defeat.

NAUVON—We have just received the Warsane

Nauvoo.—We have just received the Warsaw Signal of the 11th instant—several columns of which are filled with interesting particulars in relation to movements in Nauvoo. The editor says:—
"During the last week, as we learn from authentic

Sunday last, and they were still crossing, at our last advices.

"We scarcely know what to make of this movement It was expected that but a small party would start at this time; but from the information we now have, it appears that a company of irom one to two thousand will leave at the present time.

"The Holy Twelve are said to be in this advance party, as are also all sgainst whom there are any writs. It appears that the company is not confided to young men, as was stated it would be, in the late circular; but a number of families are in the crowd.

"We regret that so large an expedition has started at this time; for at this unpropitious season of the year, it can hardly prove anything else than a failure, and if it should, it will have a tendency to deter other expeditions from starting, in the spring."

Major Warrens has issued an address to the citizens of Hancock, admonishing them to abide by the compromise effected with the Mormons, and exhorting the saints, if aggressions are made upon their persons or property, if need be, to defend them with powder and lead.

Appares in Caracas.—A private letter, dated Car-

if need be, to defend them with powder and lead.

AFFARS IN CARACAS.—A private letter, dated Caracas, Jan 27th, contains the following paragraph:—

"The Courts of Caracas, Venezuela, are now engaged in the trial of an important suit, instituted by the heirs of Robert K. Lowry, late U. S. Consul at Laguayra, for the recovery of property, said to have been left by him at his decesse. The amount involved is quite a large one, and as eminent counsel have been engaged on both sides, the case has excited considerable remark."—Phila.

U. S. Gazette, Feb. 24.

PARE THEATRE.—Sheridan Knowles' mest admirable play of the "Hunchback" was produced last evening Miss Charlotte Barnes playing Julia. Miss Barnes is an actress who possesses a highly cultivated mind, and always a fine conception of the character she is to delineate, and she certainly infuses into the part of Julia all the gentleness and refinement which serve to render the character so interesting. It is a more quiet—a more

subdued piece of acting—and perhaps lacks much of the point and brilliancy of the bright star which has preceded her—but it is not the less true to nature. The artless, blushing and guileless maid, who loves her home, the country—the city belle, sumptuously attired, and decked with jewels—the pride and disdain of the haughty girl, stung by the reproaches of the man she loves—the deeperate resolve which wounded pride has prompted—the utter wretchedness of the much wronged, deserted bride—her returning affection, and vielding to the promptings of her own heart, while standing on the verge of an abyes her own wild passions have summoned to madden and appai—the jealous sense of honor, struggling with deep, passionate, boundless, seulaborbing love, which wrongs could not efface, nor poverty afright—the despair at being hurried into a hated marraace—the maddening grief and desperate appeal for counsei—all were rende ed with a truthfulness and beauty worthy of all praise. The Movius of Mr. Vandenhoff—the Master Welter of Mr. Bass, and the Helen of Mrs. Abbott, were also admirable, and received a large thare of applause. Mr. Sands and his beautiful children appeared at the conclusion of the play, and performed again their wonderful and pleasing gymnastic feats. A more rare and brilliant diaplay of grace, agaity, strength, and skill we have never beheld; and the audience nightly manifest their delight and approval, by the most rapturous applause. It is impossible for any one who has not seen these extraordinary artistes, to form any idea of the beauty of their performances. Mr. Sands is a noble and remarkably well formed man, and the children inherit the phaysque of the father. Among a variety of feats we may mention one. Mr. Sands lays his back upon a cushion, in a horizontal position. In this posture, the children are raised in air, one upon the soles of his feet, and the other upon the palms of his hands. Now they wave their little hands to the audience, like two rejoicing Cupids, after the conquest of some maiden heart. One of them then places himself at the head of th

tertainment was well filled last night, on the third repre-sentation of the new piece of "Arasapha; or, The Last of the Delawares." This is truly a national drama, representing scenes of the Revolution familiar to every patri-ot. There is great variety in the incidents, with many splendid and magnificent scenes and views. The audi-ence was delighted, and for this piece we think we may ence was delighted, and for this piece we think we may predict a run and popularity equal to that which Putnam, by the same talented fauthor, obtained. It is to be repeated again to-night, with the beautiful drams of "The Forest of Bondy." Of this drams it is quite unnecessary to say any thing; it is founded on fact; mast of its scenes are representations of reality. We never saw attention more rivited than it was last night at the thrilling scenes of this beautiful play. A rather noisy pit was hunsed on a sudden to death-like silence, and every eye was intently fixed upon the fascinating picture ensetting before them. There could not be a better criterion of the success and excellence of any drama. We are glad it is to be repeated again, and can promise a high treat to all who shall go to see the grand and gorgeous spectacle of "Arasapha"—the sweet and pathetic idyl of the "The Forest of Bondy."

Bondy."

Welch and Delevan's National Circus, Philadelphia.—We learn that this delightful and popular place of amusement is nightly crowded with the clite of Philadelphia. The entertainment presented is of the rarest and most agreeable description, and the management well deserve all the patronage they have thus far received. Levi North, Turner, McFarland, and Mrs. Howard, are the bright stars at the National Circus, which only remains in Philadelphia for a short time long or, owing to engagements in Baltimore and Washington.

Ington.

LEOPOLD DE MEYER.—This great artists was to give his second concert in Philadelphia last evening. He has excited as much admiration there, and been received with the same enthusasmas in this city.

with the same enthussamas in the city.

Howks' Circus at Palmo's.—This favorite place of amusement, which is nightly filled with seekers after pleasure, continues to return its hold on popular favor. The, admirable system of the managers, in producing novelties in cessantly, brings a good return into the coffers of its trea-ury. In the present great demand on the public for the support of the stage in every shape, the patronage extended to this establishment, must be gratifying to the management.

Howard Atheracum.—This building, formerly the "Miller Tabernacle," was burned, on Monday night, after the performance. The Athenaum building was owned by Dr. Welker of Charlestown, and kased by Messrs Ford and Brayley. It was insured for \$6000 at at the Manufacturers' Office; but the contents of the building, scenery, wardrobe, &c., the value of which is estimated at between \$6000 and \$7000, were a total less to the proprietors.

Movements of Travellers.

Yesterday's arrivals exhibited a till further accession the extravellers of travellers to our city—which may

Belgian Consul and family; L. Lothorp, New York; S. B. Morse, Washington; Messrs. Beele, Darden and Stakinga, Talbot, Geo.; Mackim, Ledger and Kermenghan, Newburgh; James and Porter, do; G. Thomas, Boston; C. Colman, U. S. A.; A. Palmer, do; J. Monroe, Boston; J. H. Slater, Norwich.

Asron. — F. Cunningham, Tarrytown; H. S. Sellen, Philadelphia; R. Simpson, George W. Addington, Saml Myles, Norfolk; Blake, Bradford and Foster, Boston; T. Hambelton, Baltimore: Warner, Newell and Warbburne, Boston; Greenleaf and Dennison, do; C. Jenks, Springheld; Capt. Cumming, Kingston, Canada West; H. White, Buffalo; J. Porter, New London; L. Dowley, Worcester: John Dunn, Boston; S. Horismann, Philadelphia.

Worcester: John Bunn, Botton,
Celphia.
Cirv.—W. H. Burke, Philadelphia; Geerge Royston,
Baltimore; H. S. Sellen, Philadelphia; J. Lecheman, Boston: D. P. Newson, Petersburg; E. K. Ellis, Brussels; C.
J. Czerke, Memphis; M. Henry, Baltimore; A. H. Gibbs,
Detroit, Michigan; H. Shelton, Alabama; N. Wallace,
Philadelphia; J. H. Stuart. Charleston; A. B. Rhett,
Charleston; W. S. Donovan, Richmond; W. A. McClure,

Detroit, Michigan; H. Sheiton, Azauma; N. Wallack, Philadelphia; J. H. Stuart. Charleston; W. S. Donovan, Richmond; W. A. McClure, Charleston; W. S. Donovan, Richmond; W. A. McClure, Clarksville, H. A. Caldwell, Philadelphis.

Fanklin.—E. C. Bessell, Norwalk; Charles Judson, Rochester; C. Radfield, Troy; E. Black, St. Louis; James Tyffany, Baltimore; G. Davis, Litchfeld; Burdsell and Andress, Connecticut; R. Vosser, Alabama: Messra Moore, Skernen and Frierson, Columbia, Tenn; S. Hill, Nashville; R. Stevens, Norfolk; W. Nickery, Glenham.

GLozz.—Mr. Fish, Salisbury. Conn; Mrs. Ashford, Philadelphia; E. F. Englebergh, Sweden; Mons. Tory, Germany; Wm. Berger, France; M. C. Smith, Philadelphia; P. A. Dueros, New Orleans.

Howard.—J. O. Turner, Albany; J. H. Coward, Plainfeld; J. H. Sanford, Md; George W. Dunn, Indiana; Major Stanton, Sing Bing; Z. D. Gilman, Washington; Capt Bremer, Canada; P. Taylor. Fayetteville; W. R. Brown, Maccon, Ga; L. Bank, Ala; Capt. Randall, Buffalo, Dr. Vallier, Montreal; J. Cortland, Baltimore; B. Brown, Maccon, Ga; L. Bank, Ala; Capt. Randall, Buffalo, Dr. Vallier, Montreal; J. Cortland, Baltimore; B. Harnden, Wercester; H. E. Storre, E. Clarke, Chenango Co; F. M. Walker, New London; H. Cochran, Lexington, Ky; F. V. Day, St. Louis; J. Owen, Weston, Mo; Dewart and Welbert, Philadelphia.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—130, 130, 79, 80, 3, 49, 103, 146, 147, 117, 118, 15, 161 to 173, 175 to 180.

COMMON PLEAS—38, 269, 41, 42, 46, 48, 19, 37, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 21, 269.

The English Corn League.

MR. EDITOR:—
Among the M. P.'s and great guns, that appeared at the late great meeting of the Corn Leaguers, at Covent Garden, London, Mr. Wedgewood, of New York, is mentioned Now, as I am an old resident of this city, and do not know Mr. Wedgewood, I will be obliged to you, or one of your readers, to tell me who he is, and where he resides, &c.

Yours, KNICKERBOCKER.

THE STORM IN MAINE-The severest storm of The Storm in Maine—The systems storm of snow and wind, which has been experienced here for a number of years, raged on Friday last. The snow begin to fall a little past it o'clock. A. M., with a fresh wind from E. to N. E., which by 2 o'clock, P. M., had increased in violence to a gale, shifting at intervals to every point of the compass, and continued during the night with unmitigated severity. Between 4 and 5 o'alock, the storm cleuds cleared away, and on Saturday, we had a bright and warm sun. A large quantity of snow had tallen, and our streets presented large banks and drifts—pile upon pile "in most admired disorder," and rendering a passage almost impracticable—Portland Argus, Ftb. 23.

NAVAL — Captain John H. Aulick, the very popular and highly esteemed commander of the navy yard at this place, h. s resigned the command of seid yard, having been appointed to the command of the irrigate Potomec, now preparing for sea. This appointment does credit to the discernment of the S-cretary of the Navy, as a better officer could not have been selected.

selected. Commodore W. B. Shubrick, an officer of high stand-ing, is to take command of the yard. He was much esteemed when there, as second officer, some years ago.—Union, Feb. 24.

James McDowell, Esq., ex-Governor of Virginia, has, without opposition, been elected to Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Taylor.

HONEY MARKET.

The stock market continues very much depre The sales for some days past have not been large, The slock market continues very much depress. The sales for some days past have not been large, a the efforts of the bears to depress prices, have so been very successful. The impression in the street that as soon as the bears have bought in all their short they will let up the merket and give an upward impet to prices. This is a very reasonable supposition, as the bears cannot, in the face of the favorable accounts fre Europe, keep prices down much longer, and there very little doubt but that they will take advantage of the present depression, to make themselves long in the stocks necessary. Long Island fell off 1; per cent Harlem, 1; Norwich and Worcester, 1; Reading, Farmers Loan, 1; East Boston, Pennsylvanie 3's as Ohio 6's, closed firm at yasterday's prices; Canton is proved 1 per cent; Morris Canal, 1.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pertsmou and Concord Railroad, held at Concord, N. H., on We nesday last, report was made of subscriptions. It a pears that \$477,000 of positive subscriptions have been made, and about 150,000 conditional. As \$600,000 points subscriptions is all that is needed to commence the road, the deficiency will be speedily made up, and the grading will probably be commenced at the earlied practicable season.

We learn from a communication made by the directs.

grading will probably be commenced at the earlie practicable season.

We learn from a communication made by the directs of the Niagara and Detroit Railroad Company, that a baline has been run from Bertle to Southwold, to ascerts the actual cost, which (such is the favorable description of the country,) does not exceed \$12,000 per mile. large portion of the property holders have signed of tright of way, which is estimated of the value of \$1 per mile. An offer, by a number of contractors, we made last October, to construct a wooden railrothroughout, at their own expense, adapted for the Preser engine, which was declined, the Trail alone havin proved best adapted to insure economy and despatch, a having the confidence of capitalists. Another offer we made by a part of the same company, for construction the latter, which has been accepted, and the entire rouplaced under contract. The engineers will continue the explorations until the line is determined on; and the see no reason why the work will not be commenced early as May.

It was rumored on change, in Liverpool, a few day

It was rumored on change, in Liverpool, a few day previous to the departure of the steamer of the 4th institute the precautions taken by government to remove the apprehension of scarcity in Ireland, from the failure the potate crop, to which allusion was made in the Queen's speech, consists in the importation of 250, quarters, or 2,250,000 American bushels of corn, which have been purchased in America, through the house Buring Brothers, and shipped to Cork for orders, when it will be distributed to the different ports. It also stated at a meeting in Waterford, that more Indicorn was on its way to that port, than the stores of it place would hold. There is foundation for and truth all these rumors and statements, although but a vessmall portion of the purchases of Indian corn on accord of the government of Great Britain have as yet be shipped. The agents of Barings in this country.—Grinell, Minturn & Co.—have purchased an immente quantity of Indian corn, in the Western country, where remains on storage, waiting the opening of navigation for shipment to the seaboard, for exportation to Irelan It is stated, that the purchases of grain by this house the past season, amount to nearly a million of dollar This will relieve the West of a portion of the surpligrain products of that section, and introduce Indian cointo Great Britain in such a manner as to ensure its or sumption and bring it into general use.

We agree a statement giving the importation of here

We annex a statement giving the importation of bres stuffs into the port of Liverpool from the United Stat during the month of December, 1845, and January, 1 IMPORT OF BREADSTUFFS INTO LIVERPOOL FROM THE UNITED STATES.

133,688 189,659 188,612 2,496

In addition to t his, there were 1,430 bbls of India meal imported from New Orleans. Many vessels lead with breadstuffs, leaving this port, have gone to Coinsteat of Liverpool. The Patrick Henry, one Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s Liverpool line of packe sailed on the 9th of February (in company with the pi beat W.J. Romer) for Cork, with a very large carg principally breadstuffs. These facts show that the has not been so much speculation in breadstuffs in to country, on individual account, as anticipated; that I largest purchases in our market have been the agents the British Government; and that, so far as the article Indian corn is concerned, the shipments have been we limited, to what they will be, upon the opening of ternal navigation.

limited, to what they will be, upon the opening of ternal navigation.

These movements, connected with recent modifitions in the corn laws of Great Britain, and the redition in the duty on Indian corn, will give a great imperto the production of all kinds of grain throughout the Western country. There is now a guaranty that a foreign demand for corn, at least, will not only be present, but the probability is, that it will annually crease a large per cent, furnishing an outlet for this title, which must produce very beneficial results. Our agriculturalists require is, a market for their p our agriculturalists require is, a market for their can be raised in the Western States for twent cents per bushel, and delivered at any sea-pe a gross cost of thirty-seven and a half cents per bu Corn can be raised for eighteen and three-quarter coper bushel, and delivered at any sea-port at a cost twenty-five cents per bushel. Flour can be manuf-tured in Ohio, of the best wheat, at a cost of three of we can land these articles at any port in Great Brits so as to successfully compete with any other nati We can, therefore, secure the markets of that count and monopolise the supply, which opens to us a demo for consumption, nearly equal to that within our olimits. It would require eges to increase the demand consumption in our own country to the extent a rep of the corn laws of Great Britain will oreate for our r

orward state of liquidation, and a short time will suffi at the rate they have progressed, to wind up the wh concern. We annex the report of the branch Bank Mobile, showing the variations which have taken plain its movements within the past year :-

BRANCH BANK AT MOBILE. rity. \$ 273,367 63
Bills disct'd under protest. \$ 389,796 57
Bills receivable. 412,784 14
Exchange, of which \$339 935 protested.
Stocks \$44,150 - due by other bks \$1 601 50
Due by sundries \$6,695 72 - interest maturing \$6,863 45.
Costs of suits, protest account, &c.
\*\*State of Alabama in specie.\*\*
Re I and personal statte. Individual depositors.
Errors, and other small items.
Bank notes in transitu.
Cash—Notes of this bank. \$297,356 06
Notes of other banks,&c. 29,043 78
Gold and allver. 12,217 56—

Total assets, Nov. 25, 1845.
State bonds for capital stock.
Staking fund.
Treasury of State, Com'rs 16th sec. &c...
P. esident and Directors State Bank.
Circulation. \$7,000,700

338,616

From this statement it appears that the this bank has been reduced since the last \$761,932.

the past year, is stated at \$602,545 88

Taking the statements of the other be the following results:— STATE BANK OF ALABAMA AND BRANCHES.

Collectiont, Nov. 44 to Nov 43. Circulation, Nov. 45 to 15 t \$822 426 241,842 29 927

\$1,661,7951 A on Aund \$ 87 409 15,181 36,965 185,817 338,6160 \$612,750° \$1,661,796 \$3,967,829 Total ..... \$230,566 86 tal circulation as above. .... howing a reduction since Nov. 1844, of ... 1,506,083

The circulation, during the year ending Nov. 1845, we reduced nearly fifty per cent. The amount is still larbut as the branch is not engaged in active business cannot increase. The redemption of the paper issued in the period of the paper is will relieve the State of a large circulation, which I for some time past been much depreciated